The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 19.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

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At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

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Louis, Feb 7, 1851.—1y

From the Millennial Star.

The Irrationality of Schism and Dissent, Or the Errors of Modern Christendom.

BY JAMES F. BELL.

We will now enquire what was the constitution of the Primitive Church?

First, as to its Priesthood or Ministers, and the authority which they held; secondly, its doctrines and ordinances; and thirdly, its blessings and confirmatory gifts.

St. Matthew records that the Savior authorised and sent forth Apostles. St. Paul also states that there were set "in the Church, first *Apostles*, secondarily *Prophets*, thirdly *Teachers*," &c. 1 Cor. xii. 28. Eph. iv. 11. Now the question is, what was the constitution of the Priesthood of the Primitive Church, or what was the order of the Priesthood among the denominations of the present day are very different; for instance, one order consists of first, a Pope; secondly Bishops; thirdly Priests; another order consists of, first, the Queen; secondly Bishops, and so forth; thirdly, of itinerant and local preachers, class-leaders, &c. Since they differ from each other, and the Primitive order, it is evident they have made such unauthorised innovations and changes as clearly distinguish them from that system which is emphatically *unchangeable*, and as two or more *different* things are, from the nature of the case *not identical*, so, for the same reason, the popular systems of the present day are not to be confounded with Primitive Christianity.

The power and authority exercised by the Apostles and others was such, that in the name Jesus they could *remit and retain sins, cast out devils, heal the sick, &c., &c.*, but where do we find this power among the religious denominations of the day? With two or three exceptions, it is universally denied as being necessary. With regard to the Roman Catholics, and others who profess to hold and exercise this power, I would say, that even were it really the case, their systems are in other respects so diametrically opposed to the institutions of Christ as to nullify in toto their claims to genuineness and divine authenticity.

With regard to the doctrines and ordinances of the Church, as by Christ established, I may state without fear of successful contradiction, that there is as much, or even more disparity between them and the institutions of modern Christendom, than there exists even upon the subject of Priesthood. Formerly, the sinner was required to believe and repent *prior* to being baptized, but now this order is *reversed* and unconscious babes are sprinkled in the face, and when of riper age are instructed to believe and repent.

The *mode* of baptism has also been changed; for, both sacred and profane history abound in evidence, that the *immersion* of adults was the *original* mode; this fact is also acknowledged by many learned theologians of high repute, among the denominations professing Christianity; but instead of "immersion," the general mode now adopted, is "sprinkling," while many have abolished the ordinance altogether. The laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost has met with a similar fate, for some reject it as an "obsolete" and "useless ceremony," while others have but vague ideas as to its import and necessity. The *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, and the *anointing of the sick*, have also been treated with indifference and neglect; by those who in this our day have *assumed* preaching as a profession, and by their sordid practices reduced it to a *miserable trade*.

The blessings and confirmatory gifts next claim our attention, and by referring to the New Testament, we learn that these signs were to follow them that believed. In the name of Jesus Christ they should "cast out devils, speak with new tongues, take up serpents, drink any deadly thing and it should not hurt them, lay hands upon the sick and they should recover." St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, writes plainly upon the subject, stating that "there are diversities of gifts," and "differences of administrations," "but the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man" (that is, every faithful man) "to profit withal." To one is given the word of wisdom, to another the word of knowledge, to another faith, to another the gifts of healing, to another the working of miracles, to another prophecy, to another discerning of spirits, to another divers kinds of tongues, to another the interpretation of tongues. But *all these* worketh that one and the self-same spirit, dividing to *every* man severally as he will.

Now the sects of the present day, with one or two exceptions, not only lay no claim to the enjoyment of these gifts, but in their headlong career of apostacy and superstition, go even farther, for, with the utmost effrontery, and in the most possitive terms, they deny their use and necessity. They argue, that because they have ceased from among the churches they are no longer necessary; but this is a miserable subterfuge, invented for the purpose of hiding the deformity and weakness of those systems which, while professing to be the institutions of Christ, are utterly destitute of the "Power of Godliness." Let the reader remember that these are the *promises* of Christ, who spoke the words of his Father, the Eternal and All-wise God; let him then call to mind the words of St. Paul, that "*all the* promises of God are yea and Amen." And if he can then believe the hireling priests of the present day, when they give the lie to both Christ and Paul, by denying the words, as recorded in the Scriptures, in many instances that far is on the eve to be true, and half may [illegible]

In order to illustrate [illegible] the absurdity of the course adopted by the religionists of the present day in changing the institutions of Christ, we might picture to ourselves some Saint of the former times resurrected from the dead, proceeding in the guise of a modern preacher to St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. John's, or some other Chapel, to obtain an interview with ministers thereof. He would perhaps ask for an Apostle, Prophet, Patriarch, or Elder; but would be informed that no such authorities were known there, although it was true they had the writings of some who lived and flourished centuries ago. The wisdom and learning of the present day were so great that their divines had thought fit to introduce a new and unheard of Priesthood *quite different in name and nature* from that of former times; for instance, they had now a Pope and Cardinals, Friars, and such like, in one, and so on, in another, and so on.

Our incognito would certainly be surprised at this, but when he was informed that instead of baptizing *penitent believers*, they now *sprinkled* unconscious *babes*, his surprise would be still greater, and would be increased tenfold when he was informed, that *infant depravity and eternal damnation* were two of the most favorite and popular doctrines of the age: but when he was informed that they now worshipped a God *without body, parts or passions*, and, that for the purpose of propagating those absurd and unscriptural doctrines, their preachers were hired like tradesmen for so much per year, his astonishment would be unutterable. His soul would be moved with pity at their sad condition, and he would desire the privilege of preaching to them; if he obtained it, which is exceedingly doubtful, he would preach unto them "Christ and him crucified," and so far he might proceed in peace, but when he attempted to declare unto them the nature of *genuine repentance* and *baptism by immersion* for the remission of sins, exhorting their hired preachers to give up their salaries, and renounce their *immaterial* and *passionless* God, his doctrine would sound strange and new, for they had from their earliest infancy been so thoroughly traditionated in these erroneous ideas that they could hardly recognise truth when they heard it; indeed some would so far forget themselves that they would publicly call him an impostor and deceiver. The strange preacher would, however, continue to unfold to them the plan of former times, and to speak of the wonderful works of God which were made manifest among his people, he would declare unto them that some spake in tongues, some interpreted, some prophesied, others had visions, some healed the sick, and others obtained the visitations of holy angels. After he had shown forth the power and beauty of the ancient gospel, he would argue the necessity of the *same plan now*, by which the same gifts and blessings could be imparted as formerly. As he did so, some would wonder, others would believe, while a third class, consisting chiefly of hired preachers, would cry out fanatic! fool! madman! impostor! false prophet! and so on. But now picture to yourself my dear reader, their unutterable confusion and dismay, if the unknown preacher should forthwith declare himself the Son of God! We might imagine him bursting forth with language like this:—What! have ye so far erred and strayed from my ways, that my gospel and its gifts are disregarded, and counted as a strange thing? away ye workers of iniquity, ye rulers of the darkness of this world, who have caused my children to err with your vanity and lies.

Having shown that the systems of the day including Papists, Protestants, and all classes of Dissenters are materially different, in Priesthood some in Doctrine, others, from the Primitive Church of Christ and the Apostles; it follows that as they all deny any revelation authorising the change which has thus been effected by them they are all impostors or imposed upon; in either case their preaching and authority are merely human and therefore essentially imperfect and displeasing unto God: and consequently when they one and all declare that "the knowledge of the true plan of salvation has continued among men from the days of Christ to the present moment," they utter a falsehood of the most glaring kind.

I will now endeavor to show forth the irrationality of another idea which is acted upon in this our day on a very extensive scale; and which has been, and still is productive of incalculable mischief; namely, that any one who desires, may go forth and proclaim almost any doctrine he thinks proper, provided only that he sincerely believes it to be true; and that he is qualified to do so without receiving any appointment and heavenly ordination either directly or indirectly.

Now it is a fact much to be lamented that man with all his sincerity is but a fallible and short-sighted being; and that in matters of faith particularly men entertain and teach a great variety of *opposite* opinions; but as opposites cannot both be true of the same thing at the same time, it is evident that some are propagating *fallacies* and *fictions*, under the impression that they are positive *truths* and *facts*. Yet, if sincerity be a sufficient salve for their mis-directed zeal, they are not at all to blame, but have as much right to propagate error as they have to inculcate truth.

Wherever this principle is adopted, error will have more advocates than truth, and will will more rapidly advance in the popular estimation; for, not [illegible] teachers of conflicting opinions can only [illegible] on the side of error, and only one can [illegible] truth. This now will be subject to endless disadvantages, for the consequence will be no great, and the minds of its votaries so dark, that the grandeur of truth would be unperceived, and its value utterly [illegible] He would have to encounter the [illegible] which the teachers of error had [illegible] the popular mind, and to submit [illegible] and indignities of every variety. [illegible] does so in patience, his labor of [illegible] not be altogether in vain, for his [illegible] will effect what his preaching [illegible] The honest and ingenuous will [illegible] fortitude and zeal, their interest [illegible] gradually increase, and they [illegible] espouse his cause.

[illegible] after truth will suffer corres[illegible] advantages; for, after hearing [illegible] the majority of the false teach[illegible] perhaps being deceived by them, [illegible] discovers, he will conclude [illegible] of his pursuit is either a [illegible] or else that it is [illegible] beyond his reach; hence, when the humble messenger of truth does really present himself, he will hardly condescend to hear his doctrine, thinking probably that he is a deceiver like the rest. Seeing then that indiscriminate and self-assuming authority neither develop truth nor accelerate its progress, but that on the contrary it gives currency to lies, and stamps error with a value and importance to which it has no claim; it follows that the idea is *irrational* and therefore *untrue*.

Another very popular but equally erroneous idea entertained by the professors of the present day, is, that "any further revelations than those contained in the present canon of the Old and New Testaments are unnecessary; and that we have no reason to expect any more." But let me ask, if, as I have clearly shown, the knowledge of the true gospel has for many centuries ceased from among men, how can it be restored again except by revelation? and again, if indiscriminate and *assumed* authority be irrational and of demoralising tendency, how can the necessary qualifications for a true minister of the true gospel be obtained except by revelation? It is written, "unto the wicked God saith, 'what hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldest take my covenant in thy mouth?'" These words seem to especially directed to those who reject new revelation, and whom the Lord calls "wicked" for so doing; for the next verse reads as follows: "seeing thou hatest instruction, and castest my words behind thee." It is also written in another place, "how shall they preach except they be sent," and in another, "this honor no man taketh unto himself but he that is called of God *as was Aaron*." From these passages we learn that none should go forth to preach or minister in the ordinances of the gospel, until they are "sent" "as was Aaron;" now we understand that Aaron was called by revelation through his brother Moses, for the Lord told Moses that he (Aaron) should be a spokes-man for him, and directed him to "speak unto him and put words in his mouth: the Lord even spoke unto Aaron, saying go into the wilderness to meet Moses, and all this was done that Aaron might be called and appointed in God's own way, namely, by revelation through one who already holds the Priesthood. Hence, as none should preach except they be "sent," and none will be sent of God but in the same manner "as was Aaron," that is by revelation, it follows that *revelation is necessary for the appointment of preachers*, and will continue to be so, *so long as preachers are necessary*. It is further evident that those who *deny* new revelation are not sent of God, but by so doing they renounce the only channel by and through which they could be sent.

It is written that "*all shall know the Lord*" from the least even to great:" but in what manner must this knowledge be obtained? It is written, no man knoweth the Father, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him; hence, during the great Millennium all who know the Lord will have obtained the knowledge by revelation, while on the other hand, those "who know not God" will "be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord." This unfortunate class of individuals must be those, who, by rejecting *new revelation*, were unable to obtain this knowledge, and who by hating instruction, and *casting behind* them the word of the Lord, which was offered to them in their own day, because "WICKED" and therefore ripe for the judgment of the Lord. We read in the Book of Amos iii. 7, "that the Lord will do nothing, but he *reveleth* his secrets to his servants the prophets." And again, Isaiah xxx. 9, 13, we learn that they who reject Prophets and Prophecy, are "rebellious people, lying children" whose iniquity shall be as a breach in a high wall "whose breaking cometh suddenly at an instant."

(*To be Continued.*)

IN A FIX.—The editor of a Southern paper says that he has three times put on a clean shirt for the purpose of calling on the Governor of his State, but did not see him, and concludes on account of his disappointments with the following notice:

"The Governor is respectfully informed that we cannot afford to make another such a run upon our linen, and if we are to have the honor of making his acquaintance, he will have no reason to complain if we are not altogether in trim."

[illegible]

From the American Phrenological Journal.

A Chapter on Reform.

BY J. TITUS TOWNSEND.

Society and its Condition—the Pulpit and the Press—Theatres—Woman as she is, and as she should be—Her education, influence, and Destiny—Man's Duty.

No one will deny the progress of this age in the paths of science and knowledge, but that man's advance is equal rapid towards perfection of character and consequent happiness, few are willing to admit; true—he can produce the countless achievements of art as his handiwork, command the very elements to his bidding, or measure the blue distance from star to star; yet is he not, with all his works and [illegible], the slave of pride and evil passions, with all his greatness and power, wholly unable to govern himself in the smallest matters relating to his moral and physical being? To look upon the masses of earth's population is to look upon a condition of toil, suffering, and degradation. Ignorance and vice, hand in hand; intemperance and licentiousness, and human oppression over all, presents to us a picture from which we may well start in dismay! Select, if you will, from the mass, the minds that govern all human action. Our wisest legislators, most profound scholars, earth's greatest reformers, and art's most talented disciples—even here you will find that deficiency in physical and moral excellence, which alone is sufficient to clog the wheels of progress. The tongue of eloquence and the voice of inspiration may teach the duty of man to man; but we look in vain for an unexceptionable example among the most godly of our pulpit monitors. If the master-spirits of creation thus lack the essential elements of perfection, we may search the works of human life in vain for peace and happiness. In truth, life is full of *suffering*. Through an incessant pampering of appetite and other animal propensities, a constant violation of the laws of nature, diseases innumerable are entailed upon us, sapping to the foundation the spring of life and energy; hence it is that so few, comparatively, arise from the turmoil of the million to eminence and distinction; that such countless scores drop into the grave before their years are half told.

Selfishness is the all-pervading spirit of this boasted age of refinement, and mammon is the universal God, before whose gilded altar conscience, truth, and all the purer feelings of man's nature are blindly sacrificed. Wealth is a passport through life, more potent than knowledge, or virtue, and far surpasses charity in the covering of sins.

The causes of the present unhappy condition of the human family, and the remedies for the social evils that now exist, are matters than which none more important can occupy the intelligent mind; suggesting volumes of earnest, thoughtful consideration, and a spacious field of action; yet how few, with the moral courage to enter upon the field, and prosecute the noble work of the earth's redemption. The pulpit is given to expounding theoretic hobbies, distorting pure scripture to meet the misconceptions of sectarian creeds; vilifying opposing sects, and, not unfrequently, directly pampering the pride and folly of an auditory assembled at fashion's call to compare silks and jewels, and to lounge on soft cushions in lively inattention to all else than fashion's mockery.

The *Press*, holding the sceptre of immense power for good or evil, is equally blinded by passion, prejudice, and self-interest, and almost wholly subservient to the "Almighty Dollar." Lofty talents, fitted to inspire the multitude with the noble spirits of truth, love, and justice, are perverted to the vilest of uses, emanating from which society is drugged to enervation with licentious lore, thrilling illustrations of sickly fiction, teeming with every device, skilfully woven to intoxicate and mislead the imagination, to feed vanity, excite passion, pervert pure natural feeling, and fill the mind with desires never to be realized.

In like manner our *theatres* are given to the gratification of a morbid craving, and to the perpetuation of human folly—abounding in pernicious examples and influences, and exhibiting those high-wrought, overdrawn pictures of life, tinseled with scenes whose only existence spring from man's over-tasked and fevered brain. Scenes of blood and revenge, hypocrisy and intrigue, half-attired dancing women, unblushing blasphemy, all alike injurious to the morals and demoralizing to the senses. Nor does it require deep research to trace out the cause of the evils with which society is afflicted. We conceive that this distempered condition may be cured, but by no quack theory, religious revival, or change of costume. Let us look at *home* for the cause and remedy.

Woman and her offspring! At the tenderest age should the seeds be sown that, with careful nurture, will ripen into a blessed harvest. Is it not on woman that the task devolves of regenerating the fallen race of man? Is not her precept and example the instillation that ever controls his efforts? Woman's influence is the soil in which man's destiny is determined for good or ill. If the soil is barren or uncongenial, [illegible] for after he got down, he was [illegible]

[illegible]

senseless gossip, or pursuing the phantom pleasures of life in the Ball-room, at theatres, or at midnight parties. Her God is Fashion; and to her arbitrary and life-destroying decrees, she gives her time with thoughtless devotion—and man! the "Lord of Creation," whom she has brought up to know no better, deems education unsuited to her province. He is content that she should remain at home, know nothing, and *mind* the baby. With all his wisdom, he has not the penetration to discern that the care of the baby is a duty of more consequence than the filling of empires. If that duty was properly performed, we should need no laws, no prisons, no doctors.

It is not to woman alone that we must look for reform; she is at [illegible] that woman is better educated, and [illegible] view of the great duties devolving upon her, let woman arise in her dignity, rebel at once against the caprices and tyrannising dominion of Fashion, dress healthfully, take air and exercise, observe temperance in *all things*, and become nature's peerless coworker in the grand work of human elevation.

Domestic Mechanics.

A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer* addresses a few very good hints to farmers and others located at inconvenient distances from mechanical aid, as regards an easy manner of remedying the ravages of time incident to every homestead. He proposes that all such persons, instead of enduring unsightly dilapidations and casual breakages, merely because there is no mechanic near to remedy it, should provide themselves with a complete set of tools, and habituate themselves to the use of them. It would be a pleasant pastime to persons, from time to time, or make repairs on their houses or grounds, would save them a great deal of money, and would make the place look neat and pretty, whereas the want of a pane of glass, a few boards and nails, or a half dozen of bricks, gives it an unsightly appearance. We cordially second his suggestion, and would advise all our friends so situated to follow his advice. The writer makes an estimate of the cost of the necessary tools; and, according to his estimate, they could all be purchased for about $15.00. How little this is compared to what is constantly paid out for repairs required on every house.

Arrivals Through the Plains.

A company of California emigrants arrived in this city on the night of the 11th September, coming through from Sacramento City in 62 days. They encountered much difficulty with the Indians, with whom they had five skirmishes. Their names are Capt. C. Jackson, B. F. Howard, John Cuningham, George Vance and son. They left one of their company upon the road, who was fatally wounded in one of the battles.

They say that the Indians were rapidly assembling for the great council at Fort Laramie, and that the Camanches and Black Feet would not be represented: the former have sent word that they "*will be the white man's friendly enemy as long as they live.*" This company was joined upon the road by R. B. Riddle, of Springfield, Ill., Stephen Belen, of Beardstown, Ill., and James Williams of Autumwa, who came from California by way of Oregon City. They met 530 wagons and 3,000 head of loose stock. They report the emigrants as being generally well and in good spirits, but as having had some difficulties with the Snake Indians in which a Mr. Stewart was slightly, and a Mr. Hadley and Black were dangerously wounded.—[St. Joseph Gazette, 17th.

A New Dodge in Advertising.

There is a dry-goods jobber in New York city, who advertises this Fall in over 1750 papers. The manner in which it is done is this. He sends his advertisement to every paper he can hear of in the country, with an excepted order for five dollars to be paid in goods. These orders are taken by the publisher, and given to the country merchants, who bring them to the city and get the amount in goods. Of course the jobber does not let them off with a purchase of five dollars, but sells them five hundred if he can. It is a grand scheme, and one that will in the end make the man's fortune.—[Day Book.

The Emperor of Austria has published a proclamation declaring that Austria, is henceforth to be governed absolutely.

A Climber.

Several individuals were discussing the merits of temperance and anti-temperance, in this city, not long since, among whom were two Irishmen. One of them was an unscrupulous advocate for the "liquor" to get drunk, and make himself and those around him miserable. The [illegible] unmanned, and when the other [illegible] a chance, he said—"Now, Pat, I'll [illegible] you a little story. Once the devil [illegible] a gentleman a large sum of money [illegible] consult one of three women, and [illegible] his choice—one was drunk, [illegible] or slender. The first [illegible] drunk, and while the devil [illegible] for after he got down, he was [illegible]

[illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1851.

Latest News from the Traveling Elders.

We have before us a compilation of letters received from the Elders, who were sent out last Spring on missions through the States, and Canada. To redeem a promise made by us through the Guardian some time since, and to satisfy our friends abroad relative to repeated inquiries made by them, as to the progress of these Elders, and their different fields of labor, we consider ourselves under obligation to subjoin the following extracts and comments.

The first before us, is a letter from Elder James Wareham, Springfield, Ohio, dated August 10th. Mr. W. says: "I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I am well, and have been ever since I left home. I have nothing of importance to write at present. I have been hunting up some of our brethren, and have found quite a number of them; some in good spirits—others in doubt. I have been preaching in the vicinity of Springfield, and Catawba, but have not baptized any yet; some have expressed a belief in the doctrine, and are on a balance because they possess a considerable amount of property, &c.

Elder Royal J. Cutler, writes from Neversink, Sullivan County, New York, under date of the 1st ult.; but does not say anything relative to the progress of the work of God in that region of country.

Elder Isaac Bullock, dates one of his letters, September 2d, at Bolton, Warren County, New York; at which place he received quite a number of subscribers for the Guardian; but said nothing relative to the prospects before him, or the progress made in spreading the word of life, or the Gospel of salvation in that section.

Elder James McGaw, writes from Grimes Co., Texas, under date of the 2d ult., and says:

"After being seperated from you some considerable time, I now write, and state, that I arrived in Texas safely after a month's voyage,—found the Saints in this region generally well; the work appears to be moving slowly, but steadily, and I am still in hopes of performing a good work before I leave this place. I have baptized a few since I returned. I have been preaching principally to the Saints as yet; but expect shortly to start out to different places, where I have been invited, and strongly anticipate to find a number of good and virtuous hearers. I have talked to the Saints about gathering, and with but few exceptions they say, that they will be prepared to leave next Spring."

The following is from the pen of Elder John Murray, Lasalle, Monroe County, Michigan, dated Sept. 6th. Mr. M. says:

"I again embrace the opportunity of writing to you a few lines, to inform you of my welfare, and how the work of the Lord is progressing in this locality. I have been instrumental in the hands of the Lord, of baptizing into the Church EIGHT persons since my last communication to your office, &c., &c."

Elder David James Ross, writes from Yates, Orleans County, New York; his communication is dated Sept. 10th, the purport of which is as follows: "I am well at present. I get full houses; but few receive my testimony in this region."

Elder David Candland, communicates from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he says, he was warmly received by the Saints. His letter is dated Sept. 13th, and contains the following intelligence:

"My labors here have been of the kind peculiar to preachers of the Latter-day Saints. I would have preferred to be the first one here, but I find that some have been before me in years past, and instead of leaving the way open, it is closed, through some unwise course of theirs. Allow me to say, that it is a difficulty of no easy kind, to warm, revive, and Kindle anew the spark of truth, whose gentle and refulgent rays have been beclouded by acts of ill-repaid confidence and esteem reposed in the Elders. A second cause of trial here, is the constant visits of a STRASBURGER ELDER, who, as soon as I have any on the eve of baptism, he, by a smooth and oily tongue upsets them; he is like Alexander the Copper-smith, he does me much harm. He solicited an interview privately, which I declined, and gave for my reasons, that as I had replied to him; it would suit me better to have witnesses present, which he accepted. When we met, he promised to renounce the matter if I could show a single error; this I did, and more than one, but he would not renounce, and so I counted him among the lions, where he, like Judas will have his place, &c."

September the 15th, is the date of a second letter received from Elder Cutler, written at the same place as the former, enclosing a list of additional subscribers for the Guardian, and says: That he expects to return home next Spring.

The spirit and sentiment of this letter shows that he is well, and doing well. Those under his care of baptism, would do well not to despise his youthful labours of his youth, for we consider him a very successful young man, and correct in the work of truth, in which he is engaged, a laborer.

Elder Lorenzo W. Roy, writes from Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, under date of the 15th of September, that he was then on his way to Kanesville, with a company of Saints, which he had baptized in that region of country. Brother Roy is a young man, full of the spirit of his work, and will be a valuable assistant to his brethren in the ministry. He says, that he left Elder Orson Hyde, in good health, at Kanesville, when he last heard from him.

Elder Benjamin W. Rogers, writes from Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, under date of the 16th of September, that he was then on his way to Kanesville, with a company of Saints, which he had baptized in that region of country. Brother Rogers is a young man, full of the spirit of his work, and will be a valuable assistant to his brethren in the ministry. He says, that he left Elder Orson Hyde, in good health, at Kanesville, when he last heard from him.

Elder Lorenzo D. Young, writes from Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, under date of the 16th of September, that he was then on his way to Kanesville, with a company of Saints, which he had baptized in that region of country. Brother Young

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--OCTOBER 17, 1851. NUMBER 19.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1851.

Fugitive Slave Riot—Two Persons Shot.

A desperate riot occurred at Christiana, Pa., in consequence of an attempt to capture a fugitive from slavery from the State of Maryland, which resulted in the instant death of the owner of the slave, Mr. Edward Gorsuch, the mortal wounding of his son, and the injury of several officers of the law. A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, gives the following particulars of the tragedy:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad has furnished the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning with these particulars: It appears that Mr. Gorsuch, the owner of two fugitives from Baltimore county, accompanied by his two sons, the U. S. Deputy Marshal from Baltimore, two U. S. officers from this city, (Philadelphia) and several policemen, also from this city, proceeded on Wednesday evening to Christiana, about 21 miles this side of Lancaster, for the purpose of arresting the fugitives. After a consultation between the officers, it was not deemed expedient to make the arrest until Thursday morning. The colored population in the vicinity having been informed of the nature of the visit of these officers to Christinna, held a meeting and asked the opinion of several leading abolitionists as to what course they should pursue. The answer was, as one of the most current reports states, that they should stand their ground. Accordingly about eighty negroes assembled with guns, &c., and secreted themselves in the neighboring woods and cornfields; the signal of attack on the officers was the blowing of a horn. When the officers came upon the party they were surrounded on all sides, and a deadly fire poured upon them by the negroes. At the first fire, Mr. Gorsuch, an elderly gentleman, and the owner of the fugitives, was instantly killed, and one of his sons mortally wounded; another of the party, said to be a U. S. Deputy officer from Baltimore, was also much hurt; a Philadelphia officer was fired at five times and missed. The information to the fugitive slaves, that their master and the officers, were after them, is believed to have been given by two negroes from Philadelphia, who dogged the pursuing party to Christiana.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the office of the Police Marshal, dated at Lancaster, asking that officers might be sent to West Philadelphia, to intercept th murderers, who had fled in the Slow Line. The line arrived at 5, and the dispatch did not reach the police office until quarter past 5, and then gave no description of the parties.

The Marshal telegraphed back for a description, and was answered that Mr. Chas. Brady, agent, would furnish him with one. A number of the Marshal's officers proceeded to West Philadelphia and all the other Western depots, but were too late. Two suspicious looking negroes came down in the 5 o'clock line. Several white men in the garb of "Friends" also came down, who were heard by the agent conversing on the affair. Every effort will be made to arrest the murderers.

Latest from Salt Lake.

We clip from the Deseret News, of August the 19th, the following items:

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, by the sixteenth section of the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," approved September 9th, 1850, it is enacted, "That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory, may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory, to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding Courts in the several counties or sub-divisions, in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him:"

Now, therefore, I, Brigham Young, Governor of said Territory, in pursuance of the directions, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act of Congress, do hereby make proclamation, that I have defined the judicial districts of said Territory; assigned the judges appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and have also appointed the times and places for holding Courts in the several counties or sub-divisions in each of the said judicial districts, as follows; to wit:

1. The City and County of Great Salt Lake, the County of Tooele, and the adjacent territory east and west, to the boundaries of the Territory, including Bridger's precinct, shall compose the first judicial district.

There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said district, held at Great Salt Lake City, commencing on the second Tuesday of April and October, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in sisd District, if busines s all require. The Honorable Lemuel G. Brandebury is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

2. The counties of Davis and Weber, and the adjacent territory east, west, and north, to the boundaries of the Territory, shall compose the second judicial district. There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said district, held at Ogden City, in Weber County, commencing on the second Tuesday of May and December, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District, if business shall require. The Honorable Zerubbabel Snow, is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

3. The Counties of Utah, San Pete, and Iron, and the adjacent territory east, west, and south, to the boundaries of the Territory, shall compose the third judicial district. There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said District, held at Provo City, in Utah County, commencing on the second Monday of August and February, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District if business shall require. The Honorable Perry E. Brocchus is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

The foregoing judicial districts, assignment of judges, and times and places of holding Courts to continue, and be observed by officers of the Territory, parties interested, and all other persons, until otherwise organized, altered, or modified by the Legislative Assembly at their first or any subsequent session, as is further provided in the said sixteenth section in the Act above referred to.

L. S. Given under my hand, and the Seal of said Territory, at Great Salt Lake City, this eighth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor.

B. D. HARRIS, Secretary.

The Fort Bridger Post Office has been discontinued by the Postmaster General, because it is in-expedient to continue it: those interested will understand that mailed letters for Fort Bridger, will hereafter be delivered at Salt Lake City, Post Office.—[July 31st.

J. Wesley Jones, Esq., Superintendant of the Grand Panorama of the Plains, Salt Lake, and California, has just arrived from California, with his troop of artists, and reports the following items:

Met the U. S. Mail six miles north-east of thousand spring Valley, and sundry trains of emigrants, all in good health.

A company of packers, fourteen in number, were attacked on the 9th day of August, about seven miles nort-east of steeple rocks on the Fort Hall road, about fifty Indians, supposed to be Snakes and half-breeds. The fire came from the willow bushes, and four men fell dead the first charge. The packers were but poorly prepared for fighting, their ammunition being mostly in their packs; eight men were killed, and the remaining six succeeded in making good their escape to trains in the rear and across on the Salt Lake road. The company was styled the Galena company, from Illinois. The names of the killed were as follows:—Nathan Stewart, J. R. Garlinger, John Woods, John Burton, Jordon Underwood, Capt. M. Russel, of Galena, Louis Berry, of Shullsberry, and Chamberlin, of Whiteoak Springs.

About $2000 worth of property was taken, including 12 horses and about $1000 in cash.

Mr. Jones will report in full to the U. S. Indian Agent, who will, no doubt, favor us with the report for our next.

Mr. Jones reports a great excitement in Sacramento City, the day before he left, in consequence of two men robbing a third in the streets of $500. The populace rose *en masse*, declaring the would demolish the jail and hang the men. The Mayor and Judge Robinson succeeded in allaying the excitement by promising to call a Court immediately, and try the prisoners, and if guilty, to pass a sentence of death by hanging, this being the law enacted by the Legislature, to take effect on the first of July, 1851 on all persons found guilty of Larceny exceeding $50. Society must be in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Jones also informs us that a company of volunteers under Gen. Winn, crossed the mountains into Carson Valley, to hunt Indians. They succeeded in killing an old squaw and a dog, which were too old to run away. The soldiers returned, after drinking the Valley dry of liquor, and kicking up a few rows.

President Orson Hyde, Elder A. Carrington, and Judge Brocchus, arrived in our Valley on Sunday eve, 17th inst. We get no general news from the States, of later dates than before mentioned. The party were robbed by the Pawnees and Omahas, as they believed; or as the Indians would say, swapped shirts with them, neglected to present their blankets in return. They appear to have had a rough and tedious passage, and confirm the strongest reports of the high water on the Western frontier. About 500 wagons on the route. Our emigration may be expected to commence in the Valley in about two weeks; some merchant trains, perhaps this week.

Messrs. Livingston, Packard, Beach, Waddell, Arnold, and others, left for the States on 3d inst. This company met Mr. Kinkead and others at Echo Kanyon, when Mr. K. faced about for the States, and Mr. Livingston returned for the City, bringing us a large number of papers of the latest dates, Times to the 16th June, from Mr. Kinkead, with compliments, which we warmly return.

The weather continues very warm, night and day. The earth is very dry, and the waters low.

Mr. Holman, Indian Agent, has visited this place and returned to Laramie, to attend the great Council of Indians, with the Government agents, which is to take place September 1st. The sub-agents, and various tribes from this side the Pass, and interpreters, are expected to attend the Council.

Indian Depredations.

Mr. Cornelius Dunham, formerly of Jackson county, but now residing 75 miles N. E. of Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., informs us that the Indians belonging to the West side of the Missouri are particularly troublesome to the settlers upon this side. The Sioux, Omahas and Otoes have regularly divided the country into hunting grounds, and established the metes and grounds of each. The Indians visit the white settlers at their pleasure, and demand whatever they want, and if it is not given to them, they generally take it by force. Last January, he Omahas killed and carried off 63 sheep for Mr. Dunham at one time.

The fact is that the lands in that portion of the State are yet mostly unsurveyed, is probably one cause of these Indian annoyances. The survey of the land will increase settlement, which will be an important means of preventing severity, and will also ensure for the settlers a more perfect security in the possession of Government, should Indian depredations be continued.—[Delaware Tribune.

NEW YORK, 22d Sept.

The advices from Havana, by the Cherokee, are to the 17th. The Spanish Consul has left for Spain. Nearly $70.000 had been subscribed for relief of the widows of those who fell in defence of the Island; the funeral obsequies of the slain were celebrated on the 9th, and crosses were distributed to the soldiers by the Captain General, after which he proceeded to Bahia Honda, to inspect in person the distribution of rewards among the people.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The great road which is to connect the Mississippi and the Missouri is shortly to be commenced. The Directors at a meeting at Liberty, on Monday last, determined to break ground at Hannibal early in November.

THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.—A gentleman from Annapolis, Md., says that snow fell in that region on Sunday morning the 14th, the same report is given by others from other portions of the State.—[St. Louis Union, Sept. 30.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, October 3, 1851.

Flour ℔ 100 lbs.	$3 50
Beef, ℔ lb.,	1@3
Sugar, "	8@10
Coffee, "	12½
Rice, "	8
Salt ℔ bush.	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.,	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., ℔ gal.,	75
" N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh,)	6@7
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	8@10
Lard, "	10
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.,	$1 50
Dried Peaches, "	$2 00
Raisins, (new) MR ℔ lb.	25
Currants, (Zante,)	20
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½
Dry " "	6
Iron, (tire,) "	5
" (assorted,) ℔ lb,	5@8
Potatoes ℔ bush.	25
Tallow, ℔ lb.,	10
Butter, "	10
Cheese, "	6@8
Beeswax, "	17
Corn, ℔ bush.	20@25
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	25
Flaxseed, ℔ bush,	70
Honey ℔ gal.	$1 0
Eggs, ℔ doz.,	8

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT LOUIS
Boot and Shoe Store,
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!
I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and *lasses*,
For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses,
Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose,
So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.
Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash. Speak quick.
Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

NEW CODE.
RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.
EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

LEATHER!
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the
o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,
WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

NEW GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!
THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.
Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.
THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take traffic, store goods and money in exchange.
Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.
Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

NOTICE.
RECEIVED at Council Bluffs Agency, about the 20th September, Dead Ox Office and Omaha's Indians, four horses, two cows and one ox. The owners will come forward and prove property in 30 days from date hereof. After that time they will be sold and the proceeds appropriated to the rightful owners, whenever they may come forward and prove property.
T. B. BARROW, U. S. Ind. Agt.
Council Bluffs Agency, Oct. 3, 1851.

LATHS, SHINGLES!
FOR SALE
N. B. All kinds of [illegible]
Kanesville, July 4th, 1851.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.
HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowls, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.
☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Frink & Co's., Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.
LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph,
Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.
E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.
He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.
As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.
He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.
The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.
Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.
E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.
At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, ha sbeen induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.
His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.
Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.
References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.
Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.
Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.
All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

STRAYED.
SUPPOSED to have strayed from the Twelve mile grove, on or about the 28th of July, FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE. One red, has a big or swelled jaw, about 6 years old; one brindled, with a white stripe crossing the shoulder, and long horns, (had a rope on them;) one red and white, with one ear pierced, these two about 5 years old; one white spotted with red; and one red, with horns turned back, about 4 years old and rather small.
Whosoever shall give information of the above, which will lead to their recovery at the Frontier Guardian office, for Bishop Lane, shall receive a righteous man's reward.
N.B. They have all been severely marked with the whip.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—3t.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from
First Hand Manufacturers
in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and in one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.
Our Stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
of
French, English, and American Manufacture;
Also a large stock of
GROCERIES,
of all kinds, and
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;
A large stock of
Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with [illegible], all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.
We call the attention of Country Merchants, as we have [illegible] stock, which we offer at wholesale Prices, and farmers, [illegible] in exchange for goods.
[illegible]
[illegible]

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN,
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH
Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.
Our Motto is, Small Profits;—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,
Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,
which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of pnblic patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:
Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks, Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Satfinets, Sugar and Purse Rings; Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus; Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas; Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords, Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters; Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains; Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handkerchiefs; Leather, Fans and Rope; School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins; Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles; Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles; Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards; Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink; Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware; Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws; Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs; Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.
GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.
SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.
PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PETITION.
CLARINDA DEWITT vs. MARTIN LEWIS,. } Petition for Divorce pending in the District Court in and for the County of Fremont and State of Iowa, on the Chancery side of said Court.
THE above complainant having filed in said Court a Petition for a divorce against the above defendant and a subpbœna, having been issued and returned, the defendant not to be found in the county, this is therefore to notify the said defendant that Clarinda Lewis, on the 9th day of August, 1851, filed in said Court a petition the object of which is to obtain from said Court a decree divorcing her from the said defendant; in which petition the said complainant prays that for the causes set forth in said petition, the Court decree her divorce from all obligation under which she rests by virtue of her marriage with said defendant, and the said defendant is hereby notified that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in and for said County on the 3d Monday in October next, and defend said bill; that a decree will be entered against him at the next term of said Court: the October term, A. D., 1851.
MILTON RICHARDS, Clerk.
A. C. FORD, Solicitor for Plaintiff.
Fermont County, Aug. 8, 1851.—s19 2t

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.
Kanesville, Iowa, Spet. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON.
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.
Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.
A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to
J. K. COOK.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNES,
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.
Received, and for Sale by,
MCBARON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE.
253 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.
WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the Fancy Goods and Variety Line, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hosiery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.
A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.
Remember the place,
253 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m

WANTED,
A RED COW, with a [illegible]
[illegible]

SAVANNAH HOTEL.
IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.
He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.
E. M. RICE.
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.
THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to
California, Oregon and Salt Lake.
Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.
For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.
WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG
WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knifes and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; open cot ton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.
Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, for we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. And persons preparing cattle, will necessarily delay in our town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show our goods. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1851.

FLOUR—[illegible] barrels of superior family flour just put up in [illegible] and for sale low for cash. [illegible] JOHN GOOCH.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
PEOPLES PARTNERSHIP STORE.
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines on the Death of Bishop N. E. Whitney.

BY AMICUS.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not de-
plore thee,
Though much we could wish, for thy stay with
us here;
The Savior again with the Saints will restore thee,
To earth's pure domains with thy kindred friends
near.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore
thee,
Yet long we'll remember [illegible]
When dark clouds of gloom [illegible] hung
o'er thee,
How much for the Saints thy warm heart could
feel.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore
thee,
For we know [illegible] well
done,
And deep as [illegible] the Saints bore
thee,
The bright crown is celestial, thy faith here has
won.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore
thee,
For thy Spirit now soars in bright mansions above,
With the martyrs and Saints who have gone there
before thee,
Pure spirits and angels in the blest realms of Love.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore
thee,
Yet sad are the hearts of thy kindred behind,
And warm were the friends from whom death sad-
ly tore thee,
To the poor and oppressed thou wert generous and
kind.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not peplore
thee;
For now thou art free from earth's sorrows and
pain!
Soar above thou pure spirit! to celestial world's
soir thee!
And in blest realms of heaven may we meet thee
again.

All Thy Works Praise Thee.

BY MARY HOWITT.

The moonbeams on the billowy deep,
The time waves rippling on the strand,
The coolth in its peaceful sleep,
The shell that murmurs on the sand.
The cloud that dims the bending sky,
The bow that on its bosom glows,
The sun that lights the vault on high,
The stars at midnight's calm repose:
These praise the power that arched the sky,
And robed the earth in beauty's dye.

The melody of Nature's choir,
The deep-toned anthems of the sea,
The wind that tunes a viewless lyre,
The zephyr on its pinions free,
The thunder with its thrilling notes,
The peal upon the mountain air,
The lay that through the foliage floats,
Or sinks in dying cadence there:
These all to Thee their voices raise,
A fervent voice of gushing praise.

The day-star, herald of the dawn,
As the dark shadow flit away,
The tint upon the cheek of morn,
The dew-drop gleaming on the spray—
From wild-birds in their wanderings,
From streamlets leaping to the sea,
From all earth's fair and lovely things,
Doth living praise ascend to Thee:
These with their silent tongues proclaim
The varied wonders of Thy name.

Father, Thy goodness form'd the flower,
And flung it on the verdant lea,
Thou bade'st it cool in summer's hour,
Its hues of beauty speak of Thee.
Thy works all praise Thee: shall not man
Alike attune the grateful hymn?
Shall he not join the lofty strain,
Echoed from heart of seraphim?
We tune to Thee our humble lays,
Thy mercy, goodness, love, we praise.

MISCELLANY.

More "Patriots."

We perceive from our Southern Exchanges, that there is just reason to apprehend that efforts are likely soon to be made, by some of our restless population, to revolutionize one or two of the Mexican States most contiguous to our territory. It is not to be disguised, that there is in the United States a numerous class, who are always ready for any enterprise, however reckless, desperate, and lawless, provided only that it promised excitement, and is *likely to pay well*. The persons who engage in these enterprises, for the most part, affect to be overwhelmed with patriotic sympathy for the suffering and oppressed subjects or citizens of some foreign government. Many of them, we do not doubt, are honest in these professions, and set from the best motives: but a large number of these patriots are prompted alone by a restless desire for change, a morbid love of excitement, and a hope that in the changes of war they may better their condition. Hence it is entirely immaterial to them, whether it is proposed to revolutionize Cuba, to get up a "*pronunciamento*" in a Mexican State, to take possession of Central America, or to conquer China.

They are ready for any or all of these enterprises, and do not for a moment stop to inquire whether they are violating the law, and setting at defiance not only their duty as their own but towards foreign governments. Wherever a nation is really oppressed and is resolved upon a manful effort for freedom, they are not only entitled to our sympathy but to such aid as we can legitimately render them. But it is high time for all good citizens to discountenance and frown upon the lawless spirit of aggression which of late so often assumed the garb of patriotism, only as a flimsy disguise for a reckless spirit of adventure and rapine. Unless a stop is speedily put to this pseudo patriotism, we will find ourselves involved [illegible]

A Mississippi Electioneer.

The *North Mississippi Union* gives the following sketch of a speech delivered at Jacinto, in that State, by D. K. Russell, a candidate for State Auditor. The *Memphis Enquirer* says it is a capital sketch, though not up to the original:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I rise—but there's no use of telling you that, you know I am up, as well as I do. I am a modest man—very—but I have never lost a picayune by it in my life—being a scarce commodity among candidates, I thought I would mention it, for fear if I didn't, you never would hear of it.

Candidates are generally considered as *nuisances*, but they are not, they are the politest men in the world, shake you by the hand, ask how's your family, what's the prospect for crops, &c., and I am the politest man in the State.

Davy Crockett says the politest man he ever saw, when he asked a man to drink, turned his back, so that he might drink as much as he pleased. I beat that all hollow; I give a man a chance to drink twice if he wishes, for I not only turn around, but *shut my eyes*. I am not only the politest man but the best electioneerer, you ought to see me shaking hands with the variations, the pump-handle, and pendulum, the cross-cut, wiggle; I understand the science perfectly, and if any of the county candidates wish instructions, they must call on me.

Fellow-citizens—I was born—if I had not been, I wouldn't have been a candidate, but I am going to tell you where—'twas not in Mississippi, but 'twas on the right side of the negro line; yet that's no compliment, as the negroes are mostly born on the same side. I started in the world as poor as a church mouse, yet I came honestly by my poverty, for I inherited it, and if I did start poor, no man can't say but that I hold my own remarkably well.

Candididates generally tell you—if you think they are qualified, &c. Now I do not ask your thoughts, I ask your votes. Why there's nothing to think of, except to watch and see that Swan's name is not on your ticket, if so *think* to scratch it off and put mine on. I am certain that I am competent, for who ought to know better than I do? Nobody. I will allow that Swan is the best auditor in the State, that is, till I am elected—then perhaps it's not proper for me to say anything more, yet as an honest man, I am bound to say that I believe it's a grievous sin to hide anything from fellow-citizens, therefore I say that it is my private opinion publicly expressed, that I'll make the best Auditor ever in the United States.

'Tis not for honor I wish to be Auditor, for in my own county I was offered an office that was all honor—Coroner, which I respectfully declined. The Auditor's office is worth $5,000 a year, and I am in for it like a thousand of brick. To show my goodness of heart, I'll make this offer to my competitor: I am sure of being elected and he will lose something by the canvass; therefore I am willing to divide equally with him, and make these two offers—I'll take the salary, he may have the honor, or he may have the honor, and I'll take the salary. In the way of honors, I receive enough to satisfy me for life. I went to Mexico, eat pork and beans—slept in the rain and mud—and swallowed everything except live Mexicans. When I was ordered to GO, I went, CHARGE, I charged. "And break for the chapparel," you had better believe I beat a quarter nag in doing *my* duty.

My competitor, Swan, is a bird of golden plumage, who has been swimming for the last four years in the Audior's pond, at $5,000 a year. I am for rotation; I want to rotate him out, and to rotate myself in. There's plenty of room for him to swim outside of that pond—therefore *pop* in your votes for me—I'll *pop* him out, and *pop* myself in.

I am for a division of labor. Swan says he has to work all the time with his nose down upon the public grindstone. Four years must have ground it to a *pint*. Poor fellow, the public ought not to insist on having the handle of his mug ground *clean off*. I have a large, full-grown and well-blown nose, red as a beet and tough as sole leather. I rush to the post of duty, I offer it up as a sacrifice, I clap it on the grind-stone. Fellow-citizens, grind away—grind till I *holler enuff*, and that'll be some time first, for I'll hang like grim death to a dead African.

Time's most out. Well, I like to forgot to tell you my name. It's Daniel, in short, Dan. Not a handsome name, for my parents were poor people, who lived where the quality appropriated all the nice names, therefore they had to take what was left and divide among us—but it's as handsome as I am—R. Russel. Remember every one of you that's not Swan.

I am sure to be elected, so one and all, great and small, short and tall, when you come down to Jackson, after the election—stop at the Auditor's office—the latch string always hangs out—enter without knocking—take off your things, and make yourself at home.

Dan crawfished out of the stand, bobbing his head like a tip-up, and amid cheers for "Dan," "A D—n Russel," and "Young Davy Crockett."

The "Donaldson and Greer" correspondence, published by the New York Herald, has marked the political destruction of all Gen. Houston's hopes for the Locofoco nomination for the Presidency. Some of the gentlemen whose letters have been published, are publishing "explanations," disclaiming any intention to go for Houston. Among these are Andrews, of Rhode Island; Giddings, of Ohio, and Brown, of New York. Andrews looks at some length in company with Giddings, and Brown has announced himself as the hero of Sta[illegible]

P. H. BRYAN.

The Filibusters disbanded.

On Friday evening, the Executive Committee, who had in charge the affairs of the expedition destined for the invasion and conquest of Cuba, resolved, that the force which was rendezvoused in New Orleans, comprising some fifteen hundred men, should be disbanded. This determination of those who were supposed to hold "the sinews of war," was communicated early next morning, at the several quarters of the men, and the effect was soon visible in different parts of the city. The young men who had been lured here, from their distant homes, by the extravagant and fallacious statements of the extent of the dissaffection among the inhabitants of Cuba, and the flattering prospects of a triumphal success, which was certain to accompany them as the liberators of the island, were very indignant when they were officially apprised of the abandonment of the enterprise. Their hopes and anticipations had been elevated to an extravagant height, and the bright dreams of conquest and wealth had been sedulously encouraged by the daily intelligence received from correspondents who were on the spot, who had every opportunity of knowing what was going on, and who were of such tried and approved character, that it was impossible for them to be deceived themselves, or to deceive others. We cannot wonder at their credulity. When we review the events of the past month, and cast our eyes over the elaborate and detailed communications from Cuba correspondents, which have been endorsed by the public press, containing the most shameless fabrications, with the most abandoned prostitution of every sense of moral right, we cannot wonder at the tone of excitement to which the public mind has been pitched.

The conviction that they have been the subject of such gross deception, has produced a corresponding re-action among the friends of Cuban emancipation. On Saturday and yesterday, there was no reserve observed, and opinions were freely expressed, by no means complimentary of the designs and management of those who got up, and have thus far conducted this stupendous humbug. The feelings of disappointment and indignation that the failure of this scheme has engendered among some fifteen hundred or two thousand young and adventurous spirits from every section of the Union, will have a powerful influence in discouraging and putting a stop to any similar design that may be attempted for some time to come. We may say with confidence, that no committee, however large in numbers and respectable in character, will be able to induce the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, upon the faith of promises and newspapers representatons, to come to New Orleans with the view of embarking for Cuba invasion. They have once been deceived, and if they subject themselves again to the same fate, they must reproach no one but themselves for credulity and fatuity.

Some of the disbanded volunteers are disposed to censure the Committee, and to hold them responsible for the embarrassing position in which they are placed—This is wrong and there is no justice in such a procedure. The object of the organization of the Committee was to subsist the volunteers while here, and to facilitate their departure as soon as possible. We thought at the time, that any one who would undertake such an office, was a wonderfully hoped and sanguine man; but while we doubted his judgement, we gave him credit for honesty of intention. If the Committee have failed in their efforts, they certainly do not merit censure, and much less the violence with which they have been threatened. No one has a right to call them to account except the citizens of this and other places, who have deposited funds in their hands; and to them no doubt they will make a full expose of the manner in which they have discharged their trust. In the meantime we notice that they have not yet deserted the cause, but will make an effort to collect from our citizens sufficient funds to defray the expenses of the volunteers to their homes. We do not know the precise number of Cuba volunteers at this time in the city—several detachments left on Saturday, and we suppose there must be some five or six hundred remaining, and who are destitute of the means of subsistence or transportation.—[N. O. Bulletin, Sept. 8.

Kossuth is Coming.

John P. Brown, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, has written to the Mayor of New York, that on the 12th September, Kossuth and all his refugees at Kulatriah, in Asia Minor, will be liberated. He and his associates, with the exception of Count Dathyanla and his lady, will at once proceed to the United States in the steamship Mississippi, which vessel has been designated for that purpose. He may, therefore, be expected in the latter part of October.

What a Pity.

An exchange paper says the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania, are so hard up for husbands, that they sometimes take up with Printers and Lawyers. *Poor souls!*

Keep Good Company.

There is a certain magic or charm in company, for it will assimilate and make you like them, by much conversation with them. If they be good company, it is a great means to make you good, or confirm you in goodness; but if they be bad, it is twenty to one but they will infect or corrupt you. Therefore, be wary and shy in choosing and entertaining, or frequenting any company or companions; be not too hasty in committing yourself to them; stand off a while with them, you have heard of some (whom you knew to be faithful by experience) what they are; observe what company they keep, be not too hasty [illegible] company, [illegible] who are proud of [illegible] they [illegible] and [illegible] for a small debt.

THE

BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized, and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicito in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair. Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851—tf

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA — BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OIL OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicine in use for Coughs, Colds, the Beginning of the Dread Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

[illegible]

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa. G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8 VOORHIS'.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell their farm lying one mile west of Benson's Mill, and about ten miles north-west of Kanesville. It contains 640 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 200 acres of timber; and the best range in Pottawatamie for raising stock, as there are plenty of rushes and pea vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. McKENZIE, Land Agent, Kanesville, Iowa.

ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.

Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, ssued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY.

In the Pottawatamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington, vs. Elam Ludington. } In Chancery Petition for divorce.

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—3m.

Eatables on Short Notice! & Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionery and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support [illegible] and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand Cooked Meat, and game of [illegible] and he hopes by [illegible] to merit a share of public patronage. [illegible] JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

[illegible] C. VOORHIS & CO.

[illegible]

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more benoficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492 Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;
577 do Plates, do;
30 do Soups, do;
243 do Bowls, do;
175 do tumblers, do;
210 Sugars, teapots, & creams, do;
615 Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;
55 Cov do tureens, butters, &c., do;
25 doz pitchers, do;
3 doz Wash Basins, do;
15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers; do;
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;
136 pieces Lustre China, do;
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!

A Great Bargain.

THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell from 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good fold yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS McKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CATTLE WINTERED

For Seventy-five Cents per Head,

on the

RUSH BOTTOMS.

JACOB EGLER, who has wintered cattle on the rush bottoms for the last five years gets the present season will be ready to receive cattle by the 15th of October, to be wintered, and keep until the 1st of April. Persons leaving cattle to winter will be call on upon him. Salt will have to be furnished; and an allowance to drive them one mile daily, for the owners of stock.

Mr. E. has some of the best rush bottom hay [illegible]

Kanesville, Oct. 4, 1850.

[illegible]

Kanesville, April 28, 1851.